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A Bob to the Nullification Kite.

The Republican party in Massachusetts should send to the United States Senate year after next no man who stands with GROVER CLEVELAND, JOHN G. CARLISLE. PATRICK COLLINS and BENJAMIN R. TILL-MAN on the pintform of the Boston Anti-Imperialist League.

It is only seven years-exactly seven years next week-since the Hon. Geonga FRISBIE HOAR, then as now awaiting reelection to the Senate, denounced GROVER CLEVELAND and the Democratic party on the grounds set forth in the following passages from a letter written from Paris to the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Massachusetts:

"Our Democratic opponents, in an unwonted spasm of frankness, have unveiled their real opinion that the American people alone, of all civilized nations, have no power to do anything for the encouragement of their own industries, and their purpose to act upon their opinion by repealing all laws having that object in view. The States, when they adopted the Constitution, surrendered this power, if it does not belong to the National Government, it exists nowhere for us.

"The Democratic party has now fully and practi-cally committed itself to the policy of Calbounism and of the Confederacy. With Calbour it denies the power to encourage American manufactures, and would write in our Constitution what it expressed in the Constitution of the Confederacy, an absolute prohibition to lay any duty for the protect tion of any manufacture. "GROVER CLEVELAND, in the felicitous phrase of

WEBSTER, is 'but a bob to the mullification kite.' How times have changed! To-day the Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR of Massachusetts is with GROVER CLEVELAND and JOHN G. CAR-LISLE in the opinion that the American people alone, of all civilized nations, have no power to do anything to meet the conditions of the present and the future, by expansion on the lines of the world's progress for the encouragement of their own industries and for the nation's greatness and glory.

GEORGE F. HOAR, in the felicitous phrase of Mr. Webster, is but another bob to the nullification kite.

The Sultan of Sulu.

Some criticism has been made on the report that Gen. Bares was to carry with him \$10,000 in Mexican silver as a gift to the Sultan of Sulu, with whom he was to confer as to the relations of that potentate with our country. It is suggested that this is too much like bribery to comport with American methods.

Exactly what Gen. Barrs has been empowered to do will probably appear in his official report, when made; but in any case there is no ground for indignation over the notion of his making a present to the Suitan. Spain obligated herself to pay to him an annuity of \$2,400, and to certain other persons enough to bring the total up to \$4,900 a year. In return he acknowledged the sovereignty of Spain, agreed to try to stop piracy and other crimes, and made other stipulations which altogether render the price apparently cheap.

When we took over the sovereignty of the Philippines, we found this among existing obligations. We might arrange to modify it or repudiate it, but, apart from any considerations of justice in the matter, it is safe to presume that, regarded only as our agent or local representative, the Sultan will give us a full equivalent for his salary. It would certainly cost us a good many times \$4,900 in gold, or \$10,000

In silver, to make war on him. The case is quite different from the attempt of the Barbary Powers, a century ago, to levy tolls on our merchant marine, thereby arousing an American feeling that expressed itself in the famous phrase, "millions for defence, not one cent for tribute. There, arrogant exactions were attempted by piratical Governments, and the fact that European powers submitted to them made no difference in our conduct. In the present instance we should not pay tribute to a foreign sovereign, but simply continue, for a time, a contract which Spain entered into as the easiest and most economical method of securing peace and order in that part of her domains.

An instance not quite analogous, but yet illustrating the fact that it is not un-American to pay annuities to an ex-sovereign, is that of the original treaty made for the annexation of Hawali, in which we were to furnish an annuity to ex-Queen LILIUORA-LANI. It is true that, under Spain's contract, home rule was assured to the Sulus. and the Sultan retained certain authority. rights and privileges; and very likely a temporary continuation in some form of this rather anomalous rule may be arranged by Gen. Bates. But we are not yet in a position to furnish another form of rule on a detailed scale, so that if the Sultan is ready for our flag and sovereignty, instead of fighting us, as AGUINALDO does in Luzon. there seems to be no reason why he should not be paid for his services by us, as he has been by Spain, under the arrangement made over twenty years ago.

The Suggestion of a Bishop.

Bishop SEYMOUR of an Illinois diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church announces his intention to make an effort to induce the next General Convention of that Church, which meets at San Francisco in October, 1901, to amend its canon concerning husband or wife has been put away for the canon only "such cases of alleged and legal marriage as are nuil and void abinitio, or, in English, are in no sense a marriage, because of "fraud, violence or ignorance" vitiating the contract.

The proposition of Bishop SEXMOUR, of course, proceeds on the theory that marringe as a sacrament is indissoluble, but it permits the Church to go behind the record of the marriage to determine if, "as before Gop," there was actually "a sacramental union in the bonds of boly matrimony."

That is, while he would permit no divorce, he would allow a marriage to be annulled; but exactly on what grounds, how the lost patience, and wrote a sharp letter to of DREYFUS, "a presumption is raised

be made and guarded against fraud or collusion, he does not provide. In a memorable case occurring a few years ago, the marriage of a daughter of a Bishop of the Episcopal Church was pronounced void ab initio by a voluntary committee of two or three neighboring Bishops, and the lady was married to another man with the sanction of the Church, yet subsequent events seemed to prove indisputably that the alleged cause for which her original marriage was pronounced void had no existence in fact.

It appears, then, that there is a liability to mistake as to the matter, and that it is possible even to Bishops. The annulment of a marriage is a serious matter, and contested cases of the sort give rise to many questions which Bishops and clergymen generally may be wholly unqualified to settle. Are we to understand that Bishop SEYMOUR means that the clergyman is to proceed on a judgment rendered by a civil court, or is he to determine for himself whether the marriage was valid, or is the question to be decided by an ecclesiastical court? Where is the authority to annul the marriage to rest? On what grounds is it to be made voidablethose established by the civil law or those made sufficient by the old canon law? If these matters are not precisely settled, is there not a chance that evils worse than those charged against divorce may arise under the latitude of interpretation of the marriage contract-under the ability to go behind the record-allowed by Bishop SEYMOUR? Witness the case of the daughter of a Bishop, to which we have referred. All that Bishop SEYMOUR has to say on this important matter is that "all cases where the marriage has been pull and void from the beginning will be guarded for specific consideration as they offer themselves to the Bishop or priest officiating;" but how and by what authority will they be considered thus? In the instance referred to the "specific consideration" annulled a marriage which subsequent facts indicated was actually valid according to both civil and ecclesiastical law.

The opportunity for flagrant abuses afforded by the proposition of Bishop SEY MOUR Is obvious

The Story of a Hero Will Col. Picquart Be Reinstated?

It is now taken for granted that Capt. ALFRED DEEYPUS will be acquitted by the new court-martial, and that, as a necessary consequence, he will be reinstated in the military rank of which he was unjustly deprived. There is reason, also, to believe that his principal persecutors will be dealt with ultimately as they deserve to be. Two of them have already received an installment of punishment: Gen. ZURLIN-DEN has been removed from the military governorship of Paris, and, according to a recent telegram, Gen. PELLIEUX is to be relieved of all his functions. To complete the triumph of right, however, something more will be needed than the rehabilitation of the original victim and the chastisement of the chief conspirators. What is to be done about Col. PICQUART, who has been fitty described as the "heroic partisan of revision," and who, for expressing his belief in the innocence of DREYPUS, has been dismissed from the army and imprisoned for almost a year; and who, although he has been lately released from jail, is still exposed to trial upon two trumped-up charges?

The case of Picquart is sourcely less remarkable than that of DREYFUS himself. The former was not always convinced of the latter's innocence. Like almost all his countrymen, he for a long time accepted the sentence of the court-martial and believed that the condemned Captain was a traitor of the blackest dye. In March, 1896, however, Picquart, having been ap pointed head of the Intelligence Department of the General Staff, received a horn containing fragments of paper which a spy had brought to Col. HENRY (who afterward confessed a forgery and killed himself) stating that they had come from the same wastenaper basket, belonging to Col. VON SCHWARZROPPEN of the German Embassy, in which the bordereau had been found. When pleced together those fragments were found to make up a petit bles, or post card, which was addressed to "Monsieur le Commandant Esterhazy." Up to that time Picquant had never heard of ESTERBAZY, but, upon learning that his character was disreputable, he obtained a sample of his handwriting, compared it with that of the bordereau, and detected at once that the two were identical. On the same day he asked for the so-called secret dossier relating to DREYPUS, which was said to have been privily shown to the Judges at court-martial. He examined it, but could find nothing therein which

cemed to be a proof of DREYFUS's guilt. Later in the same year, Picquart pressed on Gen. DE BOISDEFFRE and Gen. GONSE the necessity of the Government's taking the initiative in a revision of DREYFUS'S sentence, and a considerable correspondence ensued. What he said seemed only to irritate his chiefs. The two Generals, indeed, never ventured to give him an open rebuke, but they represented him as a perverse man difficult to deal with and indiscreet. More than this, a low private detective was employed to spy upon him, and, presently, the report was made that Pic-QUART had said that, in difficulties, he was in the habit of consulting his old friend. M. LEBLOIS, an advocate, and he had done so with regard to the secret dossier in the Dreyfus ense.

In consequence of this report, or of some representation from Col. HENRY that PICQUART was a tell-tale, Gen. Gonse withdrew the secret dossier from Picquant at the end of October, 1896, about the very time that HENRY, in order to brace up Gen. BILLOT, then Minister of War, who was wavering, committed the forgery known by his name. The authenticity of the forged document was at once challenged by Picquarr, but it was accepted by Billor who determined that the office inquiry divorce by forbidding the solemnization of against Esterhazy should be dropped. To the marriage "of any person who has a do this required the removal of Picquart, divorced husband or wife still living if such the head of the office. Accordingly, on Nov. 16, 1896, two days before an interpelany cause arising after marriage." He lation concerning the Dreyfus affair, of would thus remove from the operation of which notice had been given in the Chamber of Deputies, Picquart was ordered off upon a mission, ostensibly a temporary one, first to the provinces and then to Algeria. The moment his back was turned his private letters were opened in his office and copied before being sent to him. Nothing incriminatory being found, a suspicious letter was concected and sent to him through the mails; it was not forwarded, however, but put by in the office for future service. Nothing particular occurred during Picquart's mission, but that Schwarzkoppen was the author of the there were various petty annoyances, and | petit bleu, but it held that, as the Court one day toward the end of May, 1897, he of Cassation had quashed the conviction

charging him with the divulgation of documents and with bringing a false accusation against another officer; the writer added that material proofs of these charges tained leave of absence, saw his friend Le-BLOIS, the advocate, and gave him in confidence the outline of the case, but without referring specially to secret documents. He also left with him Gen. Gonse's letters, not for publication, but for use in case

tion the military authorities. In the autumn of the same year (1897). Picquart, who was still in Africa, became the object of sinister machinations. On Oct. 23 Gen. LECLERC, commanding at Sousse, received an order from the home Government that Picquart was to comtinue his mission, and, on the 31st, another that he was to proceed to the frontier of Tripoll, where the Marquis DE MORES had lost his life. The General could not understand why. The frontier was dangerous, and there was nothing to be done there. He would not allow Picquar to go beyond Gabes, and sent home for further instructions. In the beginning of November. Gen. Lechend received a further order to interrogate Picquart. The Government, the General said, had received information that Picquarr had let woman steal from him a secret document which was of high importance. PICOUART simply denied having done anything of the sort. Perceiving, however, that it was time to defend himself, he wrote to the Minister of War demanding an inquiry and leave to go to Paris. The demand was granted on condition that he would speak to no one before seeing Gen, DE PELLIEUX. When he saw the General he found that, although Esterhazy was about to be prosecuted, he himself was in disgrace, various charges standing against him.

It is well known that a farcical court-martial acquitted ESTERBARY of having written the bordereau and of being compromised by the petit blen. This judgment having been rendered. Picquarr was at once, on Jan. 13, 1898, arrested and brought, not before a court-martial, as would have been needful If the War Office had then charged him with forgery of the petit blen, but before a military court of inquiry on such miscellaneous lesser charges as could be raked up against him. Only one of the charges was declared proved, that, namely, of giving to LE-BLOIS, his counsel, the letters from Gen. Gonse relative to Picquart's mission. Sentence was deferred, and, in the meantime, nearly a month, Picquant was kept in prison, which was an irregular proceeding. His detention, however, was convenient. The Zola trial was coming on and PICQUART would be a witness. Ben-TULUS, a magistrate, has sworn before the Court of Cassation that, in a conversation with Gen. Gonse, the latter requested him to tell PICQUART that on his attitude at ZoLA's trial would depend all his military career. When in the witness box, never theless, Picquart, while strictly observant of official secrecy, did not swerve from what he believed to be the truth. As soon as the Zola trial was over, Picquant's sentence was communicated to him. It was the severest that the Court could inflict. He was to be reforme, that is to say, dis-

missed from the army.
It was on July 7, 1898, that M. CAVAIG-NAC, then Minister of War, made his famous speech in the Chamber of Deputies, wherein he based his declaration of belief in the which, as Col. HENRY subsequently confessed, was a forgery. While all France was applauding this speech, Picquant on July 9 sent to the Prime Minister a respectful letter in which he offered to prove that the document on which M. CAVAIGNAC was but too evident that Picquarr had not been slienced by dismissal from the army.

affecting the defence of the State. This prosecution was, of course, an es-DREYFUS. PICOUART was to be proseented in the Criminal Court as an ordinary malefactor for offences alleged to have been committed two years before, the very same offences charged against him at the military court of inquiry, which tribupal, having found him guilty of only one of them, had sentenced him to dismissal from the army. On July 13, 1898, PICQUART WAS arrested and east into prison, and he remained a prisoner until June 9 of the present year.

Meanwhile, an attempt was made to get him into the hands of the General Staff. On September 21, 1898, the day fixed for the hearing of the charge pending against PICQUART in the Correctional Tribunal, a representative of the War Office appeared and demanded that Picquart should be surrendered to the military authorities, to be tried on the charge of forging the petit bleu. The Judge of the civil court acquiesced, but Proquart, as he was being removed, made a significant declaration: "This, perhaps, is the last time that my voice will be heard in public. I shall, perhaps, spend to-night in the military prison, but I desire to say that if I find in my cell the noose of LEMERCIER-PICARD, or the razor of HENRY, it will be an assassination. I do not mean to commit suicide." The outburst probably saved his life.

On Nov. 24, 1898, Gen. ZURLINDEN Issued an order for Picquast to be brought before a court-martial, and everything promised well for his conviction of forgery by a secret military tribunal. As it happened, however, the law intervened to save him His counsel applied to the Court of Cassa tion to decide which of the two courts, civil or military, wherein Proquart was being prosecuted simultaneously, should take cognizance of the offences laid to his charge. On Dec. 8 the Court of Cassation decided that all proceedings in both courts should be superseded, and that the accusation of forgery and some of the minor charges should go to the Criminal Court, and only two, of trivial purport, to

the military tribunal. Thereupon, Picquair was delivered from his military persecutors and transferred to the civil prison. There he remained until June 9, when the Indictment Chamber delivered judgment on the indictment drawn up against the prisoner charging him with forging Col. Von Schwarz-KOPPEN'S petit bleu to ESTERHAZY, and communicating it, with other documents con cerning the Dreyfus case, to bis counsel. M. the fact that the German Government had recently notified the French Government

tained and how the investigation should that had attended his departure on the mis- | charges preferred against Col. Proquart." sion. To this he received a reply obscurely | The latter being no longer guilty, even by presumption, an order for his release had to be made, and, consequently, Col. Picquart has been since at liberty. He is still liable, however, to military justice upon two existed in the office. Program at once ob- frivolous charges which have nothing to do

with the Drevfus affair. PICQUART is free, but his military career s ruined, because he had the courage to proclaim his belief in the innocence of a persecuted man. Unless he is restored to his former rank in the army, the work of LEBLOIS should find it necessary to petis justice which France has now undertaken will be left incomplete.

The Governors' Room.

Under authority of the Municipal Art Commission there has been published a summary of portraits in the Governors' room at the City Hall, the last of these portraits being that of Gen. JOHN A. DIX. of honored memory, whose term of service as Governor expired on Dec. 31, 1874, a quarter of a century ago. With a view to completing this portrait gallery the Board of Aldermen adopted last week a resolution calling on the Mayor to take steps to that end. Fortunately section 637 of the Charter afforcis a safeguard against the abuse of the collection by including in it specimens of poor art, for it ordains that hereafter no work of art shall become the property of the city of New York, either by purchase, gift or otherwise, unless it, or he design for it, "shall first have been submitted to and approved by the [Municipal Art] Commission; nor shall any such work of art, until so approved, be erected or placed in or upon or allowed to extend over any municipal building or public place belonging to the city."

The portrait of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, who succeeded Gen. Dix in 1875, ought manifestly to be in this gallery as one of the most illustrious citizens of New York. So also there should be included in it the portrait of his successor, Lucius Robinson, who besides being Governor was for three terms State Comptroller, and as such was in charge of its financial operations during the very important period from 1862 to 866 and again from 1876 to 1878. During but time the financial policy of the State Government, splendidly sustained during he civil war, was further strengthened by the adoption of safeguards whereby the public credit could not be pledged for priate enterprises, the borrowing power of municipalities was restricted, and the opportunities for frauds upon the State treasury put forever beyond cavil or assault. That of his successor, Alonzo B. Cornell. needs also to be obtained. The reasonable prejudice against the exhibition of portraits or statues of living statesmen, however distinguished, excludes the Governors who came later, but unquestionably the collection should be completed by the addition of the three we have named and that of Roswell P. Flower, so lately

Cheap at Two Hundred Dollars.

Is there any force whatever in the contemporaneous criticism of the Hon. Wife-LIAM J. BRYAN for demanding \$200 for the speech which he has been asked to deliver at the annual convention of the Fireman's Association of Western Pennsylvania, to be held in August at Scottdale?

Mr. Buyan is in one sense a public man, the candidate of the great majority of a great party for President of the United States. Is it to be assumed therefore that guilt of DREYFUS upon the document | his time, his lung power and his genius for oratory are gratuitously due to any fireman's association or other non-political organization, at Scottdale or elsewhere, desiring to engage him as a star attraction for a special occasion?

Not a bit of it! Mr. BRYAN's brains and had principally relied was a forgery. It lungs are worthy of their hire. He is before the people in two aspects, one as a statesman and party leader, and the other On July 12 the Cabinet resolved that a as a lecturer and orator whose popularity complaint should be addressed to the Min- is unmistakable. He must live. He must ister of Justice against Picquaur for hav- provide for the needs of his family. The ing communicated to a non-qualified per- orator and the lecturer must support the sinte-man so long as the statesman re ceives no pay for devoting his time and mind to questions of public policy. It is sential part of the conspiracy against as legitimate for Mr. Bryan to charge a fireman's association \$200 for a speech at an annual convention as it is to charge a client \$200 for an appearance in court; and both charges would be entirely and absolutely proper.

We advise the firemen of Western Penn sylvania by all means to secure Mr. BRYAN'S services for their annual meeting. If they want to make the occasion notable and interesting they can hardly invest \$200 to better advantage.

There is already some speculation about the price which Mr. BRYAN will charge for a speech in this town on Labor Day.

That is his business; but our own opinion is that as a statesman and a party leader and campaign strategist Mr. BRYAN could even afford to pay for the opportunity, instead of charging for attendance. We believe that he will surely come in the footsteps of Hose to the cradle of the Van Wyck boom, and that he will come gladly and gratuitously.

Among the notable results following the changed political conditions in Cuba and Porto Rico are the new discoveries Americans are making which promise to be of much benefit to their people. It is just reported, for example, that officers of our navy have found a hithertounknown channel in Guantanamo Bay which has a depth of twenty-three feet at low water, and with a small amount of dredging for 1.500 feet a depth of thirty feet amy be obtained clear to Chimanera on the upper bay. All writers on Cuba for years have spoken of this bay on the southeast coast as one of the argest in Cuba, and have invariably added that he basin, though much larger than Santiago Bay, had become so obstructed by alluvial matter poured into it from several streams that was almost useless for trade. Now we hear that the bay may be made available for large seean vessels connecting directly with the railroad to the little city of Guantanamo, the entre of the best agricultural region in the extreme eastern part of Cuba, where are the only plains of considerable extent among the mountains that fill most of the east end of the sland. The discovery is of much significance both for the development of east Cuba and for our own convenience, as the Government desires to establish a coaling station there.

Another recent discovery is the fact that, con trary to the belief held up to this year, there are some excellent harbors on the south coast of Porto Rico. The Coast and Geodetic Survey is ow engaged in the hydrographic studies needed to develop the commercial possibilities of these hitherto neglected inlets. Jobos harbor appears to be the most important of them Its western entrance is about twenty-five miles east of Ponce and may be entered by vessels of the deepest draught. The Blake will determine LEBLOIS. The Court did not take note of the depth of the channel inside, all that is now known being that it is perfectly available for vessels of moderate draught. The harbor itself s a perfectly sheltered sound between a con-

tinuous line of coral reefs and the mainland. These discoveries illustrate one of the ways in which keen observation, brains and capital proof of its invalidity should be ob- HENRY, complaining of the mystification in manifest contradiction with the to their inhabitants and to commerce.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA. The Vast Significance of the Reported Allionce with British Interests.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The announcement of a commercial pact by the terms of which Americans and Englishmen agree to operate together for the development of joint commercial projects in China has caused no surprise, certainly not to readers of THE SUN, for in these columns, on the 18th of August, 1868. I wrote, anent the concession for a railway in Kowloon: "Here English and Amera branch line from Canton to the sea, and it is not too much to say, in view of the condition of public opinion in Great Britain and America. that that clause may lead to consequences of stupendous importance * * * may be the stepping-stone by which Anglo-American fed-

eration shall be reached." The truth is that, even at that time, a commercial understanding had practically been reached at meetings in London at which representatives of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and other English interests, had been in consultation with the late Senator Brice; and Lord Charles Beresford felt, when he published his book, that the matter had gone so far that it was proper to mention it, as he does,

as an accomplished fact. Sooner or later, of course, such semi-diplomatic arrangements become public property; and now that the American syndicate has seen and now that the American syndicate has seen fit openly to proclaim its international relation, the question arises whether or no the word "stupendous" was well chosen in August last to describe promble consequences of the Brice-Rothschild programme. In any aspect in which the past may be regarded, that word justly describes the importance, commercially and politically, of the event. Without entering upon consideration of the effect of an Anglo-American understanding in the Far East upon the designs of Russia, of Germany or of France, with which such an understanding must necessarily be intertwined, it is a problem of the greatest possible interest to consider the consequences of joint American and English operation upon China herbelf.

Asile from the contest for railroads and other commercial privileges in China, in which representatives of all civilized countries have been engaged for several years past, and the tangible results to China which the introduction of such wast modern propositions must bring, there is a strong tendency in China now to adont many modern ideas of government, of education and of conduct, and it is as yest and dignified a question as ever presented itself to the mind of any intelligent man to consider upon what lines the gradual intellectual transformation of 500,000,000 of people is likely to take shape. That the tendency in China toward conforming by gradual processes to modern ideas is strong cannot be regarded as a matter in disjute. In yielding to the pressure for innovations in the direction of progress and reform. fit openly to proclaim its international relation.

ing by gradual processes to modern ideas is strong cannot be regarded as a matter in dispute. In yielding to the pressure for innovations in the direction of progress and reform, the Emperor voiced a sentiment that has spread rapidly in China since the war with Japan, and even the Empress, though representing the party which is nominally classed as nitra-conservative, has rather taken the position not that she is opposed to such reforms, but that, in her opinion, the Emperor was proceeding so fast that he endangered the stability of the Government. The Empress distinctly favors ruliwars, and yields in some other directions to development of the empire in accordance with modern ideas, but she has repealed the ediets by which the Emperor sought to turn the minds of the people to practical studies, rather than to interminable questions about the dectrines of Confucius. China is the the dostrines of Confacius. Chim is the paradise of those who believe that men should be judged by their ability to pass written civil service examinations. Just as we owe to her tea, ramie and the mariner's compass, we over also civil service tests in the form of written examinations: the youth of Chins spend years in studying questions of about as much practical consequence as the questions often asked in this country of applicants for a job on the polles force.

dominating idea of the Russian system The dominating idea of the Russian system is feudalism—autocracy. The dominating idea of our people, and of the English system, is individual liberty and a representative form of government. Nast consequences to civilization are involved in the problem as to which of these influences shall become the dominating notion in China during the next decades. Russia has gained there rapidly during the list year—gained commercially and politically—but that implies the spread of her intellectual system over immense regions of territory England has hardly held her own. America entered the field, providentially for China, as well as for our merchants and manufacturers, and for civilization itself, when the Hankow-Canton contracts chants and manufacturers, and for elvilization itself, when the Hankow-Canton contracts were negoliated. Events since then have moved significantly and with actounding swiftness. The gravity of the transaction was fully appreciated, in a way, by the principals, when the Chinese concessions for the Brice syndicate were granted; but the average American then thought little about opportunities in the Far East; he did not even know the name of the commander of neone opportunities in the Far East; he did not even know the name of the commander of our Asiatic squadron, and nothing was further from his miral than the thought that the polley of a Washington Administration in respect to China might become an Issue in our next national election. Thurstow WEED BARNES. New YORK, July 17.

What the Church Has to Fear.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sie: The dieassion of the religious question in THE SUN has interested me as a student of both science and theology. The increase of knowledge in the last seventy years has been immense, and that is what the Church has to fear. The best scholarship of the world has been brought to bear on the Bible and the claims made for it destroyed.

The Old Testament is Jewish literature of ncertain date and authorship, and the Ner Testament a small selection from the writings of the early Christians, which must be read en tire to be understood. The translation of the sacred books of the East is another revelation which throws great light on the origin of the

which throws great light on the origin of the doctrines and moral code of Christianity. Astronomy is teaching as daily that this earth, once considered the centre and all important part of the universe, is a mere flyspeck in the great whole. This is a mighty change in the position from which we regard things.

The pathology of the mind is now well enough understood by experts to throw a flood of light on many of the mysteries of former days. In epileptic insanity a delusion that the subject is called or commanded by the Delty to do certain things is the distinguishing feature. In its worst form, theomania, the patient thinks and says that he is God, and talks of his Henvenly Father. Such enses now find their way to our asylums for the insanity in former times are known where they were supposed to be actual incarnations of the Delty and worshipped as such. The doctrine of inspiration, first applied to the Vedas, has always been relied on to sustain their claims, and thus the great ethnic religions have grown up and continue to this day. When that falls they must perish. An Old Episcopallan.

A Hindu Roland for the Transvani Oliver.

From the Lubore Tribune.

The Times says that the complaints of the English in Transvasi are so serious that a bare enumeration of them without comment will suffice to establish their atrocious character. And we remember to have seen a letter in an English paper in which an English resident of Transvaal complained that it was impossible for one to live in a country in which he had no control over the taxes! Who can say that the Englishman's complaint is not just? But here are some of the grievances of the English residents of the South African Republic. We take the first

They have no vote in the levying of taxes.

No control of the education of the country, No control of the education of the country, No power in the municipal government of their 5. Their newspapers are gagged. If an editor fends Mr. Krüger he may be sent to prison, or sent live at Pittpostgeiterstuat to die of lever, or sent it of the country altogether.

Of course, the grievances commercial above are tolerable; but then, it must be borne in mind that the Englishman is a stranger in Transvaal. But how is it that the Indians should be made to labor under all the above and many more discipliness in their own country which is under the control of the Eng lish thefaselves?

An Indiana Candidate for Secretary of War.

From the Brooklyn Eagle. The famous author of "Ben Hur" has a host of riends in his State, and they have written to the President strongly urging his appointment as Secre-tary of War should Alger retire. They say that there are few men in the United States as well fitted as tion. Wallace for this important office, and they point to his experience in two wars and his wellknown reputation as a tactician, a lawyer and a soldier, and say that his selection at this time would be a master stroke on the part of the President. It is believed that Senator Beveridge will enthustastically support Gen. Wallace, but his friends are in doubt about Senator Farbanks.

Look Behind the Hyghen. From the Memphis Scimitar.

Whenever any American takes pains to parade the hyphen in taking a position on any question of na-tional policy, there is nearly always some bug of a will vastly increase the value of these islands personal or political nature concealed under the

RARE SPORT IN BARNEGAT BAY. A Veteran Fisherman Tells an Alluring

Tale of Good Luck. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A few days since I read an article in THE SUN describing weakfishing in Jamaica Bay. I mail a few lines on the methods and catches of the Barnegat fishermen. For seventeen years l have passed, more or less, and sometimes all. of my summers here, and have taken tons of fish with rod and reel. In all my experience I have never known the fishing to be as fine as ican interests may make a combination, as at the present writing. The bay is literally American concessions include the right to build alive with weakfish for miles, and there bits alive with weakfish for miles, and they bite ravenously at all times of tide, wherever there is four or five feet of water.

All kinds of tackle are used-standing tackle, rods and recis, hand lines, with or without floats, and almost any kind or size of hooks. Last summer I saw one of the clammers come in and anchor near me on the fishing grounds He tied a line to the end of the handle of his clam rake and jerked in the fish hand over

We usually take a crab net and a shrimp net with us in the boat and push out on the flats to hunt bait. Generally in a half hour or so we pick up a half dozen shedder crabs, a pint of shrimp and a few hard crabs, which make good

pick up a half dozen shedder crabs, a pint of shrimp and a few hard crabs, which make good chum and also furnish several good baits for the hook. The fish are now biting freely within 200 or 300 yarls of the landing, and every bout takes as many as are wanted. Within the last two or three weeks I have been out five times, and each time three of us have taken with resis a barrol of fish between 10 and 1 o'clock. By 3 o'clock the lish were leed, packed, and on the way to New York or Philadelphia. There are scores of boats every day which bring in as many or more fish.

About three weeks ago I rowed over to the inlet with Capt. Joe Ridgway and one of his boys and anchored inside the bar on the ebb tide. Two of his other boys came alongside in a skiff and cast anchor within five feet of us. They had plenty of banker chum and we commenced to take some nice bluefish. After hauling in a dozen or so, and just as the tide was slooking, a school of Florida channel bass made their appearance, and in less than an hour we had landed twelve which weighed from twenty-five to forty bounds each. We lost several which parted our lines after playing them some time. There are very few striped bass this season, but I have had some very fine sport in this

time of tide.

There are very few striped bass this senson, but I have had some very fine sport in this ray. In one tide I have taken thirty-seven bass and thirty-six big tide-runner weakfish. Bluefish have been very scarce thus far all along the coast. Bluefish and sea bass are plentiful, and fishing for tide-runner weakfish of three pounds or more is fine in the thoroughfares and channels. he thoroughfares and channels.
BARNEGAT, N. J., July 15, L. P. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "E. K. A.

n THE SITE deales that the existence of God is iemonstrable because "God can never be the conclusion of a syllogism. You cannot," he ulds, "deduce the infinite from the finite. Permit me to say that this difficulty is as old as the thirteenth century, at least. It appears as the third of three objections which Thomas Aquinas, the greatest philosopher since Aristotle, makes against the thesis that the ex istence of God is demonstrable. (Summa Theol. pars In quaest 2a.)

The Angelie doctor answers the objection and then in the succeeding article gives five proofs of the existence of God, which even a busy man can read in five minutes and be con-

The infinite is not contained in the finite as something is contained in a bottle, but the infinite is logically implied in the finite and deducible from it as the cause is logically deducible from the effect. The argument from effect to cause is the usual basis of scientific demonstrate.

dueble from it as the cause is logically deductible from the effect. The argument from effect to cause is the usual basis of scientific demonstration and is as good in metaphysics as it is in medicine.

God can be the conclusion of a syllogism. He is the conclusion of this one, for Instance: "The existence of a necessary one; but it is certain that contingent beings exist; therefore a necessary being exists, i.e., God." The intelligent reader can easily develop the major and the minor of this syllogism, and of the other half dozen which prove God is existence. The arguments for it are at bottom the one which St. Faul, another great philosopher, uses in his enistle to the Romans: "For the invisible things of God, from the creation of the world, are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made. His eternal power also and divinity, so that they are inexcusable."

"E. R. A." further says: "The power of choosing or the freedom of the will is given directly in consciousness, and as it does not need, so it does not neimt of logical demonstration." This is not complimentary to Luther, Calvin and the Jansenists, who denied the freedom of the human will. Although the Catholic Church condemned their heresy, sho never had so poor an opinion of their intelligence as "E. K. A." has, She has never considered the freedom of the human will a self-evident truth, but one proven by a syllogism of which the inner consciousness supplies the matter. The other sources or means of logical demonstration are the external senses, authority and intellectual exidence, the criterion of all the others. Each has its own category of demonstration truthe.

matter. The other sources or means of logical demonstration are the external senses, authority and intellectual evidence, the criterion of all the others. Each has its own category of demonstrable truths.

The existence of God and the freedom of the

The existence of God and the freedom of the human will are dogmas of religion, the one defined in the Vatican, the other in the Council of Treat, as well as truths of the natural order. I have not written of the supernatural faith required to believe them as dogmas. This is another question admirably treated by Cardinal Mazzella, who was fermerly a Jesuit professor at Woodstock, Maryland. Every one who wants to know the precise meaning of faith and dogma should read his classic work.

Bestor St. Agnes's Church.

New York, July 16.

Labor Unions Are Trusts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Labo intons and trusts are desirable and are in keeping with the age, and it is in no spirit of opposition to the unions that I call them trusts. The ideas of competition and cooperation are common to labor unions and trusts. Both seek to prevent competition and to encourage cooperation ; but all this is only the machinery employed to carry out the object for

employed to carry out the object for which they were created and to go back to the fountain head.

A trust is an organization created to advance the interests of its members by enabling them to prolitably dispose of what they have to sell, whether it be transportation, manufacture or other. A labor union is an organization created to advance the interests of its members by enabling them to profitably dispose of what they have to sell, or have to sell, or hator. Both have the same end in view, and, so far as conditions warrant, employ the same or similar metheds, and is not one as truly a trust as the other?

One of your correspondents has contended that the trust benefits only those fortunate enough to possess shares in it. I do not fully agree with him in this statement, for what benefits my neighbor indirectly benefits me; but in the same sense the him or union benefits only those fortunate enough to objects sought and methods employed by labor organizations and trusts, so called, are so similar that opposition on the part of the members of either to the other is inconsistent and tends only to which the gap between labor and cepital, a thing to be degreerated.

Beiposepoer, Conn., July 15.

U. S. YELWOR. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 15.

To Inspect Philadelphia's Docking Facilities The members of the New York Commerce Commission will go to Philadelphia this afternoon to make an inspection of the city's waterfront and belt line railway and of the commercial museums in which the national export exposition is to be held this fall. Philadelphia, if appears, is more liberal to its dock users than New York. For instance, the substantial stone bulkhead along the former city swaterfront is not a charge against the lead Department but against the city itself. In this eity the contrary is the wase. Since the cost of constructing the bulkheads invariably exceeds the cost of constructing the piers, and routes are exacted sufficient to reimburse the city for all expenditures in connection with the construction of the piers and the bulkheads in a comparatively short period, it is apparent that the dock charges in this city must be much greater than in cities beging rather to the premistion of their commerce than to the collection therefrom of as much as the traffic will bear. mercial museums in which the national export

Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen. ALBANY, July 17. The Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen of New York City was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State to secure the passage of laws for the pro-tection of sait water lish from destruction by nets and traps and to prevent the polition of sait waters with chemicals and other sub-stances that kill or drive away the fish. Among the directors are Aliced Rogers, James P. Mil-liken and Charles S. Crane of New York city, and Frank Owens of Brooklyn.

Coached by the Owl.

From the Cathelie Standard. "Of hear the early said he. "When A Said sice "It seemed much more like " they he creek, "that's very true. But really now i won it who " Just here the earl replied: "You two!" The young man promptly took the cue, Now, wouldn't you? DELAWARE INDIANS PROTEST.

therokees Leasing Lands of Which They

Are Joint Owners Without Their Consent. WASHINGTON, July 17 .- For some time the Delaware Indians have contended that the Cherokees did not have the right to sell or lease lands in the Cherokee nation, in which the Delawares were owners or joint owners. but regardless of these objections the Cherokees continued to make sales and leases without respect to the rights and consent of the Delawares. R. C. Adams, the representative of the Delawares, has been in Washington some time looking after matters, and has had frequent audiences with the Land Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior, laying before these officials his views on the situation and begging that no action should be taken until the courts fully determined the rights of the Delawares. The oil companies contended that they had expended some \$20,000 in putting down eighteen wells, and that they had a preferred right to lease over 180,000 acres of land. This lease vould have covered most of the land of the

to lease ever 180,000 acres of land. This lease would have covered most of the land of the belawares, upon which they had expended more than \$1,000,000 in improvements. The Delawares declare that protection had been guaranteed them by the Government, as well as by the Cherokees.

The Secretary to-day rut his signature to a letter neithessed to the United States Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory, in which he declines to sanction the leases, taking the ground that they do not comply with the regulations of the department, and would violate the law governing leases. The Secretary quetes the law on the subject, which provides that no lease shall be made or granted for a longer period than fifteen years, nor cover the mineral in more than 640 acres of land, which shall conform as nearly as possible to the surveys.

As to the application of the Cherokee Oil and Gos Company, he finds that it is merely a renewal of its former application for a lease not allowed by the department, and that it covers not only the land on which the company has made improvements, but all the land covered by its alleged tribal contracts with the Cherokee within an area of ten acres. The protest of Mr. Adams says that seven of the eighteen within an area of ten acres. This, says the Secretary, would apparently entitle the company should no other objection exist to one lease only.

The application of the Cudahy Oil Company

pany, should no other objection exist, to one lease only.

The application of the Cudahy Oil Company embraces about 71,800 acres and that of Benjamin B. Pennington about 14,000 acres. In none of these applications, says the Secretary, has there been any attempt made to comply with the department regulations, which prescribe the area of the land and that it shall be entered and improved. He therefore disallows the supplemental applications and instructs the insucctors to notify the applicants that unless the regulations are compiled with they will receive in consideration, and that any delay is at their own risk.

THE APPRAISER'S INVESTIGATION. Tea Examiner McGay Reported to Re Honest and Competent.

Washington, July 17.—The following state-ment was made public this morning: "The Treasury commission engaged in inrestigations at the Appraisor's Stores, New York, has submitted a report to the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject of charges against the examiner of tea, Isnae McGay. The commission finds that widely divergent riews are expressed thy importers and others in the tea trade concerning the competency and efficiency of the examiner. A number d clare that McGay is grossly incompetent; others are quite as positive that he is well qualified for the position, and still lothers express the opinion that, while the examiner has

made mistakes, in instances having rejected teas which were entitled to admission and in other instances admitting teas which should have been rejected, the fault is really in the law itself. Importers of the class last mentioned assert that apparent inconsistencies in the decisions of the examiner are not due to incompetency, but rather to the fact that under the act to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome ten' it is required that the comparison of each importation be made with the standard adopted by the Government Board of Tes Experts, and as to quality, a matter about which the best experts differ, the standard adopted by the Government Board of Its Experts, and as to quality, a matter about which the best experts differ, the commission reports that under the operation of the ten set, which requires tests, as to purity, quality and fitness for consumption? tens which are low grade, but are pure and wholesome, have been refused admission solely because they did not equal the standard in point of cup quality, strength and flavor. In the opinion of the commission there has been a rigid enforcement of the ten act in New York.

It is concluded that Examiner McGay is honest and qualified by experience to determine whether or not a tea is pure and wholesome and fit for consumption, aithough he has unquestionably made mistakes in passing upon the relative excellence of tea, errors which are likely to be repeated by him and are not to be altogether avoided even by the selection of the best expert in the country to serve as examiner. The commission reports that it is impossible to obtain uniformity in decisions as to the relative strength and flavor of tea, because determinations unon these points differ widely with individual preferences. The question is presented by importers whether or not the word 'quality,' considered with 'purity and ilmess for consumption, is synonymous with wholesomeness. If no teas should be excluded when they are equally pure and fit for consumption as the Government standard, and many importers contend that that is the intent of the Tea act, then the tests for quality should be discontinued. Suggestions are made concerning the method of selecting witnesses in the hearing of protests."

SILVER ISSUE DEAD IN THE WEST. Assistant Secretary Vanderlip's Observations While on an Extensive Tour.

WASHINGTON, July 17 .- Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip returned to-day from an extensive tour through the West. He spent considerable time on the Pacific coast, his special business being an investigation of the assaying and refining business, with a view of granting a small reduction of charges asked by the mining interests. This he found could be done, and the request will be granted. Mr. Vanderlip said this morning that silver was a dead issue in the West, and particularly on the Pacific coast. Prosperity was everywhere in evidence, due to a revival of all business interests, large crops and an influx of gold from the mines of the coast and from Alaska. The decrease in the demand for silver has reacted in such a manner as to kill the cry for free silver. With the shutting off of the demand for silver the mining of the metal, except in localities where the veins were of unusual richness, had censed to be proflucted for unusual richness, had censed to be proflucted as under the production of silver, and are no longer worried about the late of the white metal, Mr. Vanderija estimates that from Alaska nione \$18.00000 will be poured into the West this season. While there was much enthusiasm in certain parts of the West for Bryan, the indifference to free silver as an issue, even in Nevada, where little is produced except silver, was pronounced, and such as to prevent its figuring largely in the next campaign. Pacific coast. Prosperity was everywhere in

CROWD HELD THE BOAT PAST. Strange Predicament of the Iron Steam-

boat Company's Vessel Pegasus. The Iron Steamboat Company received sayeral columns of telephone calls from Bath Beach on Sunday. The most entinesiastic ran about like this: "These send us a fleet of boats to-morrow merning. We want to get to work in Manhartan "Bath Beach thought the trolleys wouldn't be running resterday morning. The steambest company decided that if it could make a quarter out of every person that demanded a boat it would have money enough to pay an extra dividend this season, so it amounted ever the telephone that the Pegasus would have Eath Beach at S.A. M.

Peggasas would leave Lath Beach at S.A. M. yesterday.
At that hear about 1990 men and women who work it handattan boarded the Peggasus and enowed forward forget the terests. The water at the landing is not deen, and the bow of the Feggasus sould in the san. Unjury the starting ball and the whoels of the steamblest turnest, but she didn't move. Then the officers and declarates wont forward and requested the passengers to shift buildst. It took them about altern minutes to reduce that they had an above them solves in their desired tipes the lowest. Then the steamer proceeded, annot choose from the hallest, arriving at Pier I. North liber, forty minutes later.

Thus They Were Married.

An exchange prims the following marriage ceremony, which was said by a Tennesse esquire a short time ago. Will thou take her for thy pard; for better or for warse; in have, to hold to fondly guard till hauled off in a hearse? Wit thou let her have her way, consult her many wishes, make the fire every day and help her wash the dishes? Will thou come fort and support her father and mother. And Jemma and Unde John, these eight and a brother?" And his fires grow pale and blank; it was too late to pilt; as through the floor he sank he said: "I wilt," From the Vashville Banner,